# ALL EUROPE ICEBOUND.

A Lady Frozen to Death in London in a Railway Carriage.

BATION IN LEGHORN.

Ite Cartridges Found and an Anarchist Plot Suspected.

ECHILEAN REBELLION

A Bitish Fleet Going to Valparaiso from Panama.

#### [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Lonos, Jan. 19, 1891.—The severity of the weather receny experienced in Great Britain is increasing. Theres much suffering among the poorer classes, and fom various sections of the country come account of many cattle and in several instances of huma beings frozen to death. Several trades are at a sandstill owing to the cold weather.

Th ice deating on the River Thames between packd that the movements of lighters, barges and | ports all cuft of that description have entirely ceased. Steat power-the use of tugs as a rule-is necessaryeven to move the barges inside the docks. Consquently there is considerable delay in the leading and unloading of vessels at this port.

A sdy was found to-day frozen to death in a railrad carriage at one of the stations in this city. Thisfact will also give the American public some idenof the comfort of an English railroad car.

Havy ice has blocked the docks at Newport, in Momouthshire, and it is impossible for vessels to eithrenter or leave the docks. A number of vesseishat are loaded and ready to proceed to sea are sonsquently compelled to await the breaking up of to ice before they can sail.

(SEAT TROUBLE AND DISTRESS IN PRANCE, Pais, Jan. 19, 1891.—Despatches from all parts of Frace telling of great inconvenience and suffering camed by the intense cold weather are continually being received here. The harbors of Toulon and Leeyne are frozen over for the first time on rec-The olive crop in the Department of Gard is fat being ruined. Whole communes in the neighbehood of Perpignan, in the Pyrenees, are out off from communication with the rest of the world, and wayfarers in those districts who had set out for mountain villages have been found frozen to

The Algiers mail steamer arrived at Port Vendres.

for the relief of sufferers in the country districts. HUNDREDS OF FIRES IN THE STREETS

The municipal authorities to-night lighted hundreds of fires in the streets of the city, and large numbers of wretchedly poor persons crowded around them and in the warmth afforded by the blaze endeavored to obtain some relief from the intense cold which prevailed. Every effort is being made to relieve the great distress which exists, and to this end the Palais des Beaux-Arts has been converted into a night shelter for the homeless and is provided with a soup kitchen and a large number of atraw mattresses. The machine gallery in the exhibition buildings is used as a day shelter. Municipal buildings elsewhere in the city are also used for a similar purpose and the protection which they afford is eagerly taken advantage of by a large number of the suffering people. The water supply in Versailles has become very

scarce owing to the freezing weather, and venders of water are meeting with a brisk demand at four-A slight rise in the mercury was reported in

France and Germany to-day, but the temperature is still below the freezing point in both countries. An epidemic of a disease resembling influenza has broken out in Berlin. The persons affected have a tendency toward indammation of the

### THE BALTIC PROZEN.

Hamburg, Jan. 19, 1891 .- A despatch from Kiel says that the Baltic Sea, so far as it can be seen from Buelk Lighthouse, is covered with ice. channel separating the island of Fehmann from the Holstein shore is frozen over. The lake of Constance is so covered with ice that navigation upon it has been suspended.

RAILWAYS DECKED IN AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Jan. 19, 1891 .- Nearly all the roads and railroads throughout Austria are more or less blocked with snow, causing considerable delay in passenger and freight traffic everywhere. mails are also much delayed. In addition a number of country towns are completely isolated and are likely to remain so for some time to come. These towns are suffering from their mability to renew their stocks of coal and provisions, which

are in many cases exhausted. At Gratz there was an extraordinary example of the extremely cold weather prevailing. While the frozen boller tubes of a locomotive were being thawed by burning torches beneath them the wheels of the engine froze fast to the rails and hours passed before the locomotive was moved from the spot.

### SUFFERING IN GENEVA.

GENEVA, Jan. 19, 1891 .- The cold weather experienced throughout Europe also causes suffering in this city. The cold has been so great that thick ice extends for two hundred yards beyond the quays into the lake.

DYNAMITE IN LEGHORN.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANARCHIST PLOT-TELE-GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION UNDER CENSORSHIP. DEY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

Pasts, Jan. 19, 1891.—Private telegrams of a most alarming nature have been received here from Leghorn, it being understood that the regular ploded almost simultaneously on Saturday in the opinion, have a most salutary effect on the domestic immediate vicinity of the various residences of a number of wealthy residents of Leghorn.

Further details are not obtainable at present, but it is said that the Italian police attribute the outrage to a well planned anarchist plot which was to have led to a riot and the sacking of the portion of the city where the explosions occurred. General alarm is said to prevail at Leghorn. The people here who have received the slarming telegraphic messages referred to have relatives and friends at Leghorn, and are doing their utmost to obtain further information as to the alleged dynamite outrages.

#### DISTURBED CHILE.

A BRITISH PLEET IS MOVING DOWN FROM PANAMA TO CHILEAN WATERS.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.1 LONDON, Jan. 19, 1891.—The latest advices received here from Chile show that there is no improvement in the state of affairs in that disturbed Republic. It also seems possible that a portion of the British flest in the South Pacific Ocean may soon be investigating the disturbance. The action of the insurgents has rendered impossible the loading and discharging of vessels in Chilean ports, thereby already causing considerable loss to

In view of representations made to the British Foreign Office, and as a result of a series of communications which have been exchanged during the past few days between the Foreign Office and the Admiralty, it was announced to-day that a portion of the British South Pacific squadron, under the Admiral in command of that fleet, has been ordered to leave Panama for Chilean waters without delay. It is also understood that the Admiral has received instructions to take all the steps he may consider necessary in order to protect the in-terests of British subjects in Chile, and, according to report, he will not allow the war vessels in the hands of the insurgents to interfere with the load-Lonon Bridge and the Tower of London is so ing or unloading of British vessels in Chilean

> EXCITEMENT AMONG NEW YORK SHIPPERS. The sister Republic of Chile has two able diplo matic representatives in New York. Senor Federico Beelan, the Consul General, has not been at his office, No. 15 Cortlandt street, since the beginning of the troubles in the country which he represents, The Vice Consul, Senor Justo R. de la Espriella, of No. 59 Liberty street, has always "Just gone out," and as far as my experience reaches never returns.

> EXCITEMENT IN SOUTH STREET. The shippers in South street and many large exporters to Chile were very much excited yesterday by the news which reached the city about noon, to the effect that the rebels were gaining ground all along the line and that President Balmaceda would probably have to knock under. When I called at the office of William R. Grace & Co. I found myself immediately in another atmosphere-one of confidence in the government and a general belief that present revolutionary troubles would soon subside like a tempest in a teapot, without doing any one very much harm.

> "We have received long and voluminous despatches only this morning from Valparaiso," said a member of the firm to me, "but as they refer to our private affairs I do not feel justified in making them public in toto. However, I do not mind saying that the Custom House is closed, and that owing to the political uncertainty that prevails all business is at a standstill. The government still refuses to

the Addierranean, to-day, covered from stem to stern with ice and snow like a ship in the Arctic rigions. A despatch from Saragossa, in Spain, reports that the mercury there is at 14 degrees Fahrenhett and that snow is falling. The Seine at its confinence with the Oise is jammed with pack ice tim feet high. At Nimes wine has frozon in cellars, The Loire at Nevers is frozen ovar.

A large number of vessels are icebound at Bordeaux, and many steamers, to avoid being frozen in, have gone down the river to anchor in the Verdon Roads.

The Loire at Nevers is frozen ovar.

A large number of vessels are icebound at Bordeaux, and many steamers, to avoid being frozen in, have gone down the river to anchor in the Verdon Roads.

The same state of affairs in France. The unusually large fall of snow and the terrible severity of the westher haveleut off their means of subsistence, and the animals have become desperate through hungar and fearlessly provided about the houses, to the great consternation of the people.

The same state of affairs is said to exist in Spain, and from Cadiz come reports of wolves being killed in the streets of the suburbs.

Advices have been received from Algiers to the effect that the country is covered with snow. A snow storm is raging in Tunis and the fall of snow is already so heavy that traffic has been stopped.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted that the sum of 2,000,000f, be appropriated for the relief of people in the towns who are suffering from the effect that the country is covered with snow. A snow storm is raging in Tunis and the fall of snow is already so heavy that traffic has been stopped.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted that the sum of 2,000,000f, be appropriated for the relief of people in the towns who are suffering from the effect that the country is the present rough in the area of the suburbs.

The Alexander of the suburbs.

Advices have been received from Algiers to the effect that the country is covered with such as the principal principle divides the country, yet we belie in the hands of the one party as with the other.

### [COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

### DR. KOCH'S MOVEMENTS.

HE GOES TO EGYPT FOR REST AND WILL BE-TURN IN THE SPRING.

[EY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD. ] The Henaup's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:-

BERLIN, Jan. 19, 1891 .- While it is true that Dr. Koch is going to Egypt, it is on account of his health, and he leaves Berlin on the best terms with the government. He goes for rest and recuperation, and will return in the spring to take charge of the new laboratory which is to be erected by the State.

#### DANGERS OF THE EXPERIMENTS. [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD, ]

BEREIN, Jan. 19, 1891. - Further details have been learned of Professor Koch's experiments with his lymph. They show that many thousands of guinea pigs which had been inoculated have been cremated after the work of vivisaction had been completed. The bodies of the animals are burned in a huge furnace situated in the Hygienic Institute.

The researches which are being carried on with the new remedy are attended with considerable danger. It is reported that five scientists died after testing the glanders bacillus, and that three medical men who were working on the cholers microbs subsequently suffered from a violent at-

It is explained that Professor Koch and his assist ants owe their immunity from sickness to the unceasing precautions which they take while pursuing their experiments.

### A SUPPLY OF LYMPH.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 10, 1891.-Dr. Max C. Starkloff, of this city, to-day received from Germany a supply of the Roch curative lymph from the German gov erament, through the efforts of his father, Dr. Hugh M. Starkloff, American Consul at Bremen. The first experiment made will be at the Missouri Pacine Hospital some day this week.

#### IS IT A HOMOROPATHIC BEMEDY? ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1891.-The Union pub-

lishes interviews with Dr. Joseph A. Riegler, leading homosopathic physician and founder of the Hahnemann Hospital in this city, in which he Hahnemann Hospital in this city, in which he claims that Koch's discovery for curs of tubercular disease is identical in properties with homeopathic tuberculinum. He cites facts of a well authenticated case in this city, over twelve years ago, where a patient addicted with tubercular disease of the brain was given up by leading physicians of the bid school and the disease pronounced incurable, and was cured by tuberculinum and is living today. The tuberculinum was furnished by Dr. Samuel Swann, of New York.

### THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ARRANGEMENTS - REPORT THAT BARON WISSMANN IS INSANE. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Pauts, Jan. 19, 1891.—The Journal des Débats gives prominence this morning to an interview with a high Portuguese official on the relations between Portugal and England. In the course of this interview the official expressed himself as hopeful that an amicable understanding would be reached bepress means of communication have passed into | tween the two countries upon all the points of disthe central of the police authorities of that city | pute touching African possessions which have | the last. All efforts to bring about some com-

politics of Portugal. It would put an end to all talk of an Iberian Federation for defensive and offensive purposes, and would make impossible the double revolution in Spain and Portugal, for which enthusiastic republicans have thought the times were rapidly ripening and which was to end in a union of the two countries as a powerful Spanish-Portuguese Republic. The advantages accruing to England by the proposed understanding would be of sufficient importance, the Portuguese official thought, to justify that country in refraining from further insistance on complete set-

tlement of the obnoxious claims. In an editorial article commenting on this interview the Journal attaches much weight to the views there expressed, and thinks they will probably be verified by results. What England needs, the Journal says, is not so much grater extension of territory in Africa as frosh outlets for her ever increasing commercial enterprise. Lord Salisbury, it believes, will not insist on a recognition of British sovereignty over the territory in dispute, provided Portugal will remove the restrictions on British mmerce in that region, and will hereafter do nothing to impede the extension there of British trade relations.

The Marquis de Beauvoir writes to the newspapers to-day denying the statement made by the Siècle on Friday last, to the effect that the government of Portugal had granted him, as agent of the Comte de Paris, a charter giving him coutrol of all the territory which Portugal claims in East Africa and which has not already been granted to the Mozam-

A BRITISH PLENIPO ENTIABY. London, Jan. 19, 1891 .- It is announced that Lord Salisbury has intrusted the British Minister to Portugal, Sir George Glynn Petrie, K. C., M. G., with power to arrange for the settlement of all matters in dispute between Portugal and England. Sir understood that everything in connection with the African dispute, so far as Great Britain Is con-

A Slue Book upon the Anglo-Portuguese dispute egarding territory in Africa has been issued. The latest despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir George Glynn Petrie, the British Minister to Portugal, is dated December 6. In it Lord Salisbury says that after what has taken place at Lisbon he would not again sign a treaty with Portugal until a vote of the Cortes has ratified such a measure.

cerned, is now in the hands of the gentleman

#### IS DARON WISSMANN INSANE?

BERLIN, Jan. 19, 1891 .- It is announced here today that Lieutenant Tiedemann has received from Zanzibar a telegraphic message to the effect that Baron Wissmann has suddenly developed signs of insanity. It is hoped that the sender of this message may have been mistaken in the interpretation he has placed upon the Baron's illness.

The North German Gazette in noticing the report of Baron Wissmann's illness adds that private telegrams received from Zanzibar contain the information that Baron Wissmann, on January 15, started for Kilima-Njaro with ten officers and five hundred

A confirmation of the telegraphic message received by Lieutenant Tied ann would seem to be contained in the announcement made to-day that Baron Wisemann's recall is due to the fact that he has been pronounced to be suffering from a corebral affection. The news of the Baron's state of health has caused much serrow and regret in many circles.

THE TELEGRAPH IN AFRICA. ZANEIBAB, Jan. 19, 1891 .- The coast telegraph line is now open between Mombassa and Melindi, seventy miles north.

### A DARING ROBBERY.

PROBABLE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN WHO TRIED TO TAKE THE TRIEF. IDY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

Paris, Jan. 19, 1891.—A decided sensation was one of the features of Sunday at Courcelles. A desperate man, who had been seen during the day hovering around the booking office of the railroad depot at Courcelles, suddenly crept up to the office window where a woman clerk was the only person on duty. The man, after assuring himself that there was nobody in his immediate vicinity, quickly thrust his band through the ticket window, seized a handful of cash and darted away before the young lady cashier had sufficiently re covered from her consternation to be able to raise

When the cashier finally recovered her voice she used it to such good purpose in shouting "stop thief" that a policeman was soon in pursuit of the flying robber. The latter had a good pair of heels, ly, followed by a crowd of people, he caught up to the rascal and threw him upon the ground. fierce struggle between the policeman and his prisoner followed, during which the latter managed to pull a long, sharp pointed knife from his pocket and plunged it into the policeman's breast.

The policeman sank fainting to the ground and the thief and would-be murderer made another attempt to escape. The crowd of people then round the wounded officer seized the thief and held him until other policemen arrived upon the scene, when he was handed into their custody. The wounded policeman is not expected to recover.

### CONFESSING AN OLD MURDER.

A CHEMIST, OF VENEZUELA, WHO KILLED & MAN IN PARIS TEN YEARS AGO. BY CABL TO THE H RALD.

Paris, Jan. 19, 1891 .- The police of this city have ust received advices from police authorities in Venezuela saying that a chemist in Caracas, known by the name of Welser, has confessed to commit ting murder in Paris ten years ago. Welser says that he then murdered a master chemist and his maidsorvant in a house on the Place Beauveau. An assistant of the murdered chemist named Waller disappeared at the time of the murders, and the colice failed to track him.

At the same time it was ascertained that the sum of 40,000 francs, the property of the murdered chemist, was missing. The police evidently believe that Wesler is identical with Waller and that Waller now hopes to avail himself of the ten years' prescription provision in French criminal law.

### ST. PETERSBURG TO PARIS.

THE LONG PEDESTRIAN TRIP OF THE BUSSIAN LIEUTENANT WINTER.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. Panis, Jan. 19, 1891. - Lieutenant Winter has accomplished his self-imposed task of walking from St. Petersburg to Paris and is now the lion of the hour in this gay capital. The Russian lieutenant is being feted and petted to his heart's content at the Military Club and runs considerable danger of being spoiled by his hosts of admirors. Everything and anything Russian is the rage and the fashion here at present, so the enthusiastic receptian accorded to the Russian pedestrian is not to be wondered at.

Fired with ambition to emulate the achievement of the Russian lieutenant two French lieutenants of cavalry have decided to accompany Lieutenant Winter back to St. Petersburg. The return journey, however, will be accomplished on horseback. The French officers have applied for the necessary permission to the Minister of War and hope to be able to start on their long ride to St. Petersburg. in company with the Russian lieutenant, before the end of this month.

### THE SCOTCH STRIKES.

APPARENTLY THE TROUBLE IS FABTHER AWAY FROM SETTLEMENT THAN EVER. IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

GLASGOW, Jan. 19, 1891 .- The fifth week of the strike along the lines of the Scotch railroads opens with but poor prospects of an early settlement of the matters in dispute. Both the railroad companies and the strikers seem resolved to fight to for the present. According to the messages re- caused so much irritation during the past few promise arrangement seem to have falled. A few ferred to, several dynamite carridges were ex- months. Such an understanding would in his of the Western men who had been prevailed upon

listened to the persuasions of the strikers' pickets and have once more joined the ranks of the strikers. Otherwise, according to the ratiroad officials, matters, so far as they are concerned, are improve

It is stated this morning that the employes of the Great Western Railroad are threatening to go out on strike. These men are dissatisfied with their hours of work and are asking to have them shortened or that extra pay be granted for the extra work which they claim they have to do.

The engineer of the train known as the "Flying cotsman" was to-day struck by a stone thrown by a supposed striker from a bridge at Calder. The engineer was severely injured, his collar bone be. ing broken. The indications at present are that more of the Southwestern Reilroad Company's employes in this city will leave their work and join the ranks of the strikers.

#### AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A PARNELLITE COMMITTEE MEETING TO BE HELD IN LONDON TO-DAY.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. Dublin, Jan. 19, 1891,-The chairman of the Belfast National League meeting, which on January 12 passed a resolution indorsing Mr. Parnell, has written a letter to Mr. Thomas Sexton (nationalist), Member of Parliament for West Belfast, in which he says that the meeting referred to was not a representative one, and that a majority of Mr. Sexton's constituents approve of the action he has taken during the recent traubles among the members of the Irish Parliamentary party.

To this letter Mr. Sexton has sent a reply, in the course of which he says that he would treat the vote of the 13th as authoritative, but his retention of the seat concerns four thousand people who elected him, besides the interest of the people of Belfast in the cause of Ireland. Mr. Sexton urgas that a full meeting of the National League should be convened in order that a decisive vote should be taken.

At a meeting hold to-day at Maryborough with the intention of establishing a National League branch under the leadership of Mr. Parnell the ommittee app inted to take the steps necessary to attain the object in view passed a resolution de-ploring the interference of the priesthood in elsc-

Mr. W. A. McDonald, nationalist member of Par-Hament for the Ossory division of Queen's county, made a long speech, which was warmly applauded. A resolution strongly indorsing Mr. Parnell and liament for the Leix division of Queen's county, and Roderick McDonald, Gladstone liberal member of Parliament for Ross and Cromarty shires, was

Mr. Parnell, speaking at Athione, said that at this important turning point he did not doubt the result of Ireland's struggle for home rule. Expresprevalent in London and Westminster, were to him as chaff before the wind. Ireland would yet get a better Home Rule bill than Mr. Gladetone's 'maimed and whittled down measure."

#### NO SUBBENDER FOR PARNELL. LONDON, Jan. 19, 1891 .- The Pall Mall Gazette today says that there is nothing in Mr. Parnell's speeches yesterday to indicate that he has any intention of surrendering to his enemies in the fight being carried on for the leadership of the Irish

Parliamentary party. A circular has been issued calling a meeting of the Parnellite Committee in London for to-morrow. It is expected that Mr. Parnell will preside.

AMERICAN FUNDS NOT DIVERTED. Panis, Jan. 19, 1891 .- Mr. John Dillon, Mr. T. P. Gill and Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien arrived in this city to-day. In an interview Mr. Dillon said he had made inquiries in regard to the matter and had found that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement which recently appeared in the ssible to the effect that Mr. Harrington had held back the funds which had been collected in America for the relief of the evicted tenants in

Ireland for the political advantage of Mr. Paruell. On the contrary, Mr. Dillon continued, Messrs. Webb, Kenny and Harrington were using the funds strictly in accordance with the agreement arrived at in America. Not a farthing had been used for any purpose connected with the present dispute over the Irish leadership. "I am happy to state," said Mr. Dillon, "that both sides, including Mr. Parnell, have agreed to an arrangement whereby the persons evicted from their homes will be protected, quite apart from the dispute in regard to the leadership."

### THE FRENCH TARIFF.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN FAVOR OF THE EXISTING TREATIES OF COMMERCE.

ISY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

Panis, Jan. 19, 1891 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Bourgeois proposed the renunciation of all existing treaties of commerce, including those containing the favored nation clause. He extelled the system of reciprocity as the beast means of M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in respond-

ing to M. Bourgeois' remarks, said that the moment had not yet arrived to examine the general conomic policy of the country. He did not share in the views entertained by M. Bourgeois in the matter. On the contrary, he would spare no effort to renew certain treaties. on an amended footing. The government wished to restore France to complete freedom of action in the matter of tariffs. Treaties with Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Holland and Portugal were already pending. These treaties, M. Ribotjdeclared, must be effected,

or otherwise the position which France occupied in the commerce of these countries would become filled by some other European nation. The government could not see the expediency of denouncing all the treaties. France did not wish to isolate her self in the midst of Europe. The "favored nation" clause applied only to Russia, Austria and Denmark and countries supplying France with raw materials duty free or ceresis taxed as soon as they entered the country. Nothing was to be gained by abolishing the "favored nation" clause. The treaties with China and Mexico were of advantage to France, and their renunciation would result in great loss to French trade.

The Chamber, at the conclusion of M. Ribot's remarks, by a vote of 458 to 11, passed to the order of the day, thus approving his course.

### VATICAN DIPLOMACY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] ROME, Jan. 19, 1891,-The Capitale announces that

the Pope use expressed to the Duke of Cambridge, who recently arrived in this city, the hope that diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the Vatican would be mutually appointed by the

## GENERAL BOOTH'S PRACTICAL CHARITY.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 19, 1891 .- General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, has asked the Lord Mayor of London to allow destitute persons to sleep in the various municipal buildings during the present savere weather. the General says he will undertake to feed everybody thus sheltered, and to see that good order is preserved.

### THE EAST TO BE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 19, 1891 .- Charles Denby, United States Minister to Pekin, has announced officially to the World's Columbian Exposition officials that as a result of many interviews with the Emperor the Chinese government has decided to participate in the international exposition. The Japanese Minister at Washington has placed

the officers of the Board of Lady Managers in comcountry, with a view to obtaining for the fair a good exhibition of Japanese woman's work.

Chief Moses P. Handy, of the Bureau of Promotion and Publicity of the World's Fair, has appointed Dr. Thomas Weston, a New York journalist to take charge of the foreign exchange division of that bureau. munication with three of the first ladies of his

# PENZOTTI AND THE PERUVIAN PRISON

### Senor Zegarra, Peruvian Minister, Speaks in Defence of His Country.

#### SECRETARY BLAINE CABLES MINISTER HICKS.

The Pope Recommends Freedom of Religion in South America.

The story of the arrest and imprisonment of Francis Penzotti, a Methodist minister, in Callao, Peru, which was published exclusively in the Herald last Tuesday has created wide comment in religious circles. That in these enlightened days a man could be imprisoned merely for holding religious exercises, and then after having been acquitted of the charges against him still held a prisoner subject to a decision from a court which, immediately upon receiving the papers, took a recess of two months, leaving him to suffer in a filthy dungeon surrounded by the lowest class of convicts, is an astounding story.

Sanor Don Felix Zegarra, the Peruvian Minister to the United States, feels that the story of the persecution of Mr. Penzotti in Peru reflects undeserved discredit upon the civilization and government of Peru, and conveys an erroneous impression which he desires to correct. Senor Zegarra said yesterday:-

"While the Herald account does not present gross departures from the truth, it is, I think, an entirely ex parts statement and has a coloring which reflects to the prejudice of our institutions and the progress of our people. At this time Peru is especially desirous of appearing in a good light before the world, as she

of appearing in a good light before the world, as she is holding out incoverents to immigration, and a raise impression, such as the Herald's article gives, would work much harm.

"One inaccuracy exists in the article wherein it is stated that the Perurian law deems an accused person golity until he is proven innocent. As a matter of race, the Perurian law upon this subject is identical with the English law, which holds an accused person innocent until he is provest guilty.

NOT AWARE OF THE DETAILS.

"I have not been advised by my government of the case of Mr. Pensotti, and am therefore not aware of the details, but out of my knowledge of the institutions and customs of my country comes the impression that the imprisonment of that gentleman must have been due to causes other than those alleged by the Herald.

pression that the imprisonment of that gentleman must have been due to causes other than those alleged by the Herald.

"There is a law prohibiting the erection of places of worship for religious denominations which do not conform their belief to the prevailing religiou of the country, but no notice is taken of those denominations conducting their religious exercises in an orderly and unobtrusive manner, and much religious tolerance exists.

"It seems strange to me that Mr. Penzetti was not bailed out of prison. He represents a wealthy body and the privilege of ball is extended generally, being denied, of course, in capital offences. It might be that Mr. Penzetti thought to excite public interest in his religious movement by remaining in prison. I regard it as a curious condition of affairs that the Italian Minister should allow his countryman to remain subjected to the hardship which the Herald pictures. He would be in a position to judge accurately of the merits of the case.

Minister should allow his countryman to remain subjected to the hardship which the Herald pictures. He would be in a position to judge accurately of the merits of the case.

"The Herald translates the term 'Casa Mata'—the name of the prison where Mr. Penzotti is incarcerated, to mean 'death house,' when, in fact, it means 'casemate,' being the basement of an old fort.

"I am sure the Herald does not willingly mean to convey a false impression to the world of our laws and customs and I am glad to point out the ex particular to the story and explain its effect."

Mr. Penzotti was the Peruvian agent of the American Bible Society. He received through the Custom House in Callon, the Bibles shipped by the society, and by means of colporteurs or sub-agents sold them in the different citles of Peru. Naturally the greatest interest is exhibited in his arrest and imprisonment by the society. I saw Mr. William H. Gilman, one of the secretaries, yesterday and he said:—

"I am glad to see that the Herald has taken up the matter of Mr. Penzotti. He has been imprisoned for many months, and after having been proven innocent of the charge made against him it seems particularly hard to have to lie in prison while the Court which can give him his liberty takes a recess of two months. I don't think that Mr. Penzotti will gain his liberty now until the spring unless the State Department at Washington succeeds in doing something.

"I do not see how the Peruvian Minister can say that the law as stated in the Herald is not correct. The present case presents an admirable opportunity to prove the statement. Here is a man arrested on a charge of holding religious services in violation of the law. He is imprisoned and tried and acquitted how, in this country what follows an acquitted but livery? But in Feru it is different, for there after a man has been acquitted he has to remain in prison until a higher court renders final opinion as to his guilt or innocence. Now, if that is not making a man guilty until he proves himself tunocent I am sails of that. I have received a letter from Mr. Blaine's private secretary saying that Mr. Blaine had cabled to Minister Hicks at Lima to urge a speedy decision in the Penzotti case or his provisional release. This is very interesting and may lead to Mr. Penzott's early liberation. I am giad to see that the State Department appears to have taken such an interest in the matter. Mr. Penzotti is our agent in Pern for the sale of Bibles and religious documents of all kinds, and it is strange that the suthorties have not interfered with the business we do in Calino, but the sale of Bibles has been going on all the time that he has been imprisoned and we have only been interfered with the very selzed several cases of Bibles in the Custom House, but when the State Department interfered in our behalf they surrendered them.

did not do so. It looks as though it were a persecution directed against Mr. Penzotti alone and not
against the Church.

"I noticed in the Herald some days ago a cable dospatch stating that the Pope had come out strongly infavor of religious freedom in Peru. This will do more
to advance the interests of the country than anything
they can do. The Herald is doing a good work in
taking up the Penzotti case and fighting for his freedom, and I sincerely hope and trust that its efforts
will be crowned with success.

I learned that the story in the Herald had created
a great deal of interest among the religious organizations and that many of the religious publications
would take hold of the matter and make it the leading tople of editorial criticism.

In regard to the name of the prison in which Mr.
Penzotti is incarcerated a man well informed from long
residence in Callao said resterday.—"The correct name
of the prison is Carvel Publica," or public prison. You
will sotice on the face of the building in the picture
which the Herald printed inst Tuestay the words
'Carvel Publica' painted. The term 'Casa Mata,' or
death house, is given to the prison by the people
owing to the fact that for many years it was only
used as a prison for criminals conferenced to death,
The building dates back for several conturies and was
formerly used for the imprisonment of prisoners of
Stata. I think that the Peruvian Minister has confused this prison with the other one in Callao, but
it is a fact that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Halian government, and it is expected
that the government will take action toward securing
Mr. Pensotti's release from prison. The Italian residents of Callao are greatly incensed against their Minlater for not accuring the man's release. I do not
agree with Sesor Zegarra when he states that the
story printed in the Harald was an ex parte statement
with a coloring reflecting upon the institutions and
customs of the Peruvian. Hintheth the story was
simply a plain stateme

### BRIEF NOTES BY CABLE.

Professor Tyndall, who has been seriously ill, is reported to-day to be improving. A despatch to London from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, says that a portion of the city was swept by fire yesterday. The damage is estimated at

\$500,000. The census returns of St. Petersburg, just made public, show that the city's population numbers 955,228 souls. The Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czar's ancle, is said to be recovering his mental balance. His physique is also said to show signs of improve-

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya announces that Russia has issued her last four per cent loan, and that in the future Russian loans will be issued at the rate of three per cent. Bussia, the Nonce Veentuc adds, will disburse £2,500,000 in specie in order to effect the present conversion and in order to show that she has an abundance of ready money on

hand.

It is announced from the Vatican that the Pope denies that he has written, as alleged by a cable agency, to President Harrison in regard to the treatment of the North American Indians. The Pope has decided to make a sweeping reduction in the expenses of his household in order, it is said.

to create a lesoro pontifico for use in such an emergency as his enforced exils. The total amount of the jubilee moneys will be assigned to this toore. A banquet was given at the imperial palace, in Berlin, last evening in honor of the officers who were recently decorated. The reception usually held on such occasions was omitted on the advice of Emperer William's physicians, who cautioned the Emperor against using his voice any more than was absolutely necessary, owing to the affection of the throat from which he is suffering.

#### THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.] To-day peace seems more firmly established than at any other period during the last twenty-five years. Apart from the defeat of the Boulangists, this has been largely the result of the efforts of the German Emperor. Instead of showing a desire to win laurels on the battlefield he has striven constantly and with all his power to preserve peace. His visits to the Czar, not to speak of those to other sovereigns, have unquestionably had for their movive theremoval of misunderstandings that might have led to war, and the substitution of General Caprivi for Prince Bismarck has lessened the chance that harsh and ruthless diplomatic methods might disturb the relations between Germany and her neighbors. German Emperor. Instead of showing a desire to

#### MAILS FOR EUROPE

The steamships Lahn, for Southsmpton and Bremen, and Celtic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, will sail from this port on Wednesday. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at half-past nine and half-past eleven o'clock A. M. The New York Henald-edition for Europe-will be ready at seven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents, DIED.

CONNER,—On January 19, 1891, at his residence, 146 Keap st., John R. Cowner, Notice of funeral hereafter.

[For Other Deaths See First Page.] When baby was sick we gave her Castonia. When she was a child she cried for Castonia. When she became a miss she clung to Castonia. When she had children she gave them Castonia.

#### A .- Immense Importations.

Dr. W. W. Lamb, the chief drug inspector of the port of Philadelphia under the late President Arthur's administration, writes as follows:

"I have used Johann Horr's Malz Extraor for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic to be the next health-restoring beverage and tonic must have found it expectably word for nutritive known. I have found it especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsis, for mothers nursing, and in cases of weakly children. and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom House satisfactorily for the past

Avoid imitations. There is nothing "just as good" when you can obtain the genuine article, which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every

> You can't afford to laugh, dear girls, Unless your teeth are white as pearls— Unless your mouth is pink and sweet, And your two lips in resoluds meet; And you cannot supply this want. But through the use of SOZODONT!

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—ISOI Catalogue, TUFTS celebrated Derby Boll Top Deaks and the Bank and Office Furniture, 131 Fulton st., northeast corner Nassau. Alaska Scalskin Garments, Leading ashionable Purs; prices marked down. C. C. SHAYNE, urrier, up town, 124 West 42d st.; down town, 103 Prince

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair Re-Convulsions During Teething Are Im-

Diphtheria Is Cured by the Use of Cook's Exra Day Invental Champagne as a gargle. Ask your physician to try it. Furs!-Genuine and Reliable Furs at half actual value. BURKE, Manufacturer, 164 Broad-way, near Cortlandt st.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar

RRONCHITIS COUGHS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLAITINA and all forms of CONSUMPTION when it is.

For BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS apply OLIVE
TAR; PAIN WILL INSTANTLY URASE.

SOLD EVERTWHERE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

"The Leader," the Best Water Cracker in the world; nitrogenous and phesohatic; no yeast c soda; a powerful builder up of every tiasue.

HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th av., and all grocers.

To Cure Skin Diseases .- Sulpholine Lorion drives away cruptions, pimples, biotebes, eczeme, salt rheam, &c. Bottles everywhere. DRAKE, 595th av. Z.—The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are BROWN'S VERMITTER CONFITS. 25 cents a box.

EUROPE.

"FIPER-HEIDSIECK, SEC." Sparkling Champague.

For sale Everywhere in town.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUGE. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE IS A HOUSE-

LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN. A.—MALTHOPTONIQUE, THE MOST DELIGHTFUL, tonic drink over avoived from Ruglish malted baries and Kentish hops. Cures dryspepsis and is invaluable for nursing mothers. Sold by Park & Hiford, Acker, Merrall & Condit and all grocers and drugsiss.

E. C. HAZARD & UO., Importers and Sols Agents.

HOLD WORD WHEREVER THE ENGLISH

ANTONINI & CO. ITALIAN SALAD OIL, DIAMONDS LEES CATHELAIN.-PERFECT AND unchangeable initiations of diamonds; lowels for day and ovening west; son to all to cases a old; prices from 20f, unward; easily sent to all to cases a cold; prices from ment of the kind in the world. 28 Boulevard Jectavilian ment of the kind in the world. 28 Boulevard Montunerte, Paris. Illustrated cate logue, which will be sent free on application. Boward of counterfeits. Wholesale and retail.

MME. LOUIS BELLOT CAROL. PROF. DIPLOMEE DE. l'Académia. -Champs Elysées. Parla, 25 Rue Beccador, Aima. - Reculves in her first class home foreign families destrous to visit Paris and learn French; bath, lift; terrace facing the American Church. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890. THE REUNION COACHES, THE "COMET" AND "METEOR,"

NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE, WELL EQUIPPED ROAD COACHES, will run from the Place Massena at NICE to CANNES, forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted. "THE COMET."
NICE TO CANNES. Back.

t. A. M. 10:10 Cannes. Back.
10:82 Gelfs-Jonan P. M. 2:00
10:82 Gelfs-Jonan 2:25
10:53\* Antibus. 2:38
11:25 Val Claret. 2:59
11:92\* Capnes. 3:20\*
11:50 Le Var. 3:43
12:15 Nice. 4:06

\*Change horses. "THE METEOR."
CANNES TO NICE. Back. M. 2:00 Out. LAM 10:90 Nice. Baco and 10:455 Le Var. 10:455 Le Var. 10:456 Le Var. 10:456 Var. Claret. 11:456 Var. Claret. 11:458 Geife Jouan. Change horses.

Pares-Single, 10f.; return, 15f. Box seat-Single Of.; return, 25f. Farcels and game carried at lew rates. The guards will give tariff for intermediate fares. Seats can be booked atThe CERCLE DE LA REUNION, Cannes. M. DELPIANO, SO Nue d'Antibes, Caures.
The NEW YORK HURALD office, Niewas, Che NEW YORK HURALD office, Niewas, Che Check take passengers at Cannes emposite. New York of the Conclusion of the Cannes of the conclusion of the concl

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

40C.-ROSS' "HUSBAND: FIRLDING'S "JORES"
"Amelia," "Andrewa; "Smollet's "Pickle." "Bandom,"
"Clinker!" Stern's "Shandy," "Journey!" Michelet's
"Love." Carlyte's "French Revolution," "Manna Lescant;" Voltaire's "Candide." Wossward.-Ho." "Hypnotism," Les Siserables," "Baizac's Stories," "Utopla,"
"Old London Bridge:" Machianell's "Pirince."

PRATT, 155 6th av,